(ii)

Vide answer to clause (*b*) of question No. 455 answered on 9th October 1928.

Statement showing the name of the 17 other villages selected for detailed economic enquiries.

Name of district.	Name of taluk.	Name of village.
East Godavari	Razole	Mulikipalli.
		Palagummi.
	Narasapur	Koderu.
	Bhimavaram	Chilukuru.
West Godavari	Tanuku	Kanchumarru.
		Rachuru.
	Ellore	Settivarigudem.
		Singavaram.
Kistna	Nandigama	Torraguntapalem.
		Lingala.
	Bezwada	Illaprolu.
	Kaikalur	Vinjaram.
		Pallivada.
		Amaravati.
	Gudivada	Kumaravolu.
	Bandar	Gokavaram.
	Divi	Puligadda.

Appendix XI.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 58 supra.]

Development Department.

COMMUNICATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to question No. 163 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 5th September 1928, the following report is laid on the table :—

Extract from the letter of the Director of Industries, dated the 17th February 1928.

I understand from the Forest department that even if the present price of charcoal is reduced by 25 per cent, the profits to the individual worker would be negligible and the question does not, as will be seen from the District Officer's note attached, merit further consideration.

Annexure.

Extract from the note of the District Forest Officer, Cuddapah, dated the 17th December 1927.

The hardship the metal workers are put to on account of the increase in the price of charcoal is quite insignificant when compared to other grievances. In fact they themselves admitted that on account of increased wages to coolies and carts, the contractors cannot afford to sell less.

26th November 1928]

The total annual consumption for the village is 70 tons. The cost of one ton of charcoal (current price) is Rs. 30. The total amount involved is Rs. 2,100. Supposing the price is reduced by $\frac{1}{4}$ (i.e., from 8 annas to 6 annas per basket), the total amount works up to Rs. 1,575 leaving a profit of Rs. 525 for a whole village of about 100 houses for one year which is hardly one rupee per month per family. It will thus be clear that the question is not one that deserves a serious consideration.

A. McG. C. TAMPOE,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 58 supra.]

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to the supplementary question to question No. 284 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 8th September 1928, the following note is laid on the table :—

Legislative Council question No. 284 *answered on* 8*th September* 1928.

The scholarship at the Leather Trades Institute is tenable only by ex-students of the Institute, and was, as will be seen from paragraph 13 of G.O. No. 2042, Development, dated 28th November 1924, which has been placed on the Editors' Table, instituted on the recommendation of the Leather Industry Committee so as to provide for the post of Junior Assistant Chemist on the research staff which they proposed in paragraph 36 of their report. The strength of the Institute has considerably fallen of late, and in 1927–28, there was only one student in the final year class who was awarded a diploma after his course. The Director of Industries reported in September 1928 that in the opinion of the Principal there was no candidate who could be recommended as suitable for the award of the scholarship in 1928. This explains the connotative remark that there were no qualified applicants for the scholarship in 1928.

A. McG. C. TAMPOE,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item IV—Papers laid on the table of the House at page 58 supra.]

FLOODS—VIZAGAPATAM AND EAST GODAVARI—OCTOBER 1928.

PART I—VIZAGAPATAM.

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From G. T. H. BRACKEN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), R.C. No. 4385/A-4, dated 7th November 1928.

[Floods—Vizagapatam district—Damages—Report.]

The Land-Revenue Commissioner visited this district on the 2nd instant. I inspected some of the typical flood damaged villages in the taluks of